The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Forty-Five.

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steamer NADA, on the 14th instant, for Calcutta touching at Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo and Madras, should inducement offer. For freight or passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1864. Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Canova*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Banner*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT L. KING is admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st instant.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

JOHN CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of MESSRS. SCOTT, CAMPBELL AND COMPANY.

SCOTT AND MCCLELLAND.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.—All parties having any claim against, or owing monies to, the estate of the late H. A. W. JOHNSON, Railway Contractor, Hoosungabad, are required to send in the same to MR. W. SWIRES, Contractor, Seonee, before the 30th instant, or such claims will not be recognised.

Seonee, 1st September 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense Sacrifice.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY entered into a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP BROTHERS for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forres Street.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Card Room, Byculla. E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. BROOKE, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman of the subject.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी अलेक्जांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लीमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of FORBES v. FORBES, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their under-tenants. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet or thereabouts, nearly all of which is covered by valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertized, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS and TWEEDIES,
6, Ely Place, London, E. C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

ERRATUM.—*Schedule of Measurements of the proposed Madras Presidency College, paragraph 2, line 3 of N. B.*

For

"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall *above*," &c.

Read

"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall *alone*," &c.

J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R.E.,
Deputy Secretary to Government P. W. D.

Chepauk, 18th August 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

1. To consider the propriety of voluntarily winding up the Company with a view to its reformation under the same, or a similar name, but with the power to transact Banking business.

2. To appoint a liquidator in the event of its being decided to wind up the Company.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the past year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th September 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 40, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz. :—

1.—That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered so that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be charged, instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer :—

1 to 5 Shares	.....	1 Rupee.
6 to 10	,,	..... 1½ ,,
11 to 15	,,	..... 2 ,,
16 to 20	,,	..... 2½ ,,
21 and upwards	.....	2 Annas per Share.

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. be amended so as to enable the Board of Directors to charge and recover Interest on Calls in arrear on such rates as the Directors may from time to time fix and determine upon.

3.—That AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, NOWROJEE ARDASSER DAVER, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, NOWROJEE MANCKJEE WADIA, and PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esqrs., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors be Rupees six hundred and sixty per month to be divided according to arrangement among themselves.

5.—That two Auditors be appointed, whose remuneration shall be rupees five hundred for each per annum.

6.—That WILLIAM NIXON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Nixon & Co., and ARTHUR HUGGS, Esq., of the Messrs. Robinson & Co., be appointed Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

12th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 ,, ,, at 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, at 8 ,,

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED—A CLERK who writes a rapid and neat hand and is accustomed to figures and accounts.—Address "H. S." at this office.

WANTED AS OVERSEER in the Southern Maratha Country, an intelligent Native who has had some experience in the construction of Bridges, and who is generally acquainted with Road-making, &c. &c. Salary 100 Rupees a month for one year certain, with prospects of future employment. Certificates of efficiency indispensable. Apply, prepaid, enclosing testimonials, to the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting held on 15th inst., viz :—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 new Shares of Rs. 500 each, one of which Shares shall be offered at par to the registered holder of each original Share at the date of Meeting."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (79) seventy-nine Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

By order,
W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions ; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all Payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No 40, Meadow Street, 1st September 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees (500) Rupees Five Hundred per Share upon all Shares in the above Company is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 15th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, at the Registered Office of the Company, it was resolved to declare a Dividend of Rupees 120 per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 15th proximo to purchasers of Shares not yet transferred, are requested to have Transfers sent for registration without delay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Share Certificates for the above Company will be ready for issue on and after 5th proximo, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First and Second Calls may be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 29th August 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, to consider the subject of increasing the Capital of the Company for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Company's new Establishment at Colaba. To elect a Director in the place of BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., retired. And also to consider the advisability of the sale of the Company's property in the Fort.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 2nd instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the 2nd and 3rd Calls, with Interest as advertised, shall not have been paid on the 10th instant, into the Central Bank of Western India, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. HENRY JONES, Engine Driver in the M. and C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.

Broach, 24th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapoore, containing about 774 acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be packed in a compact manner, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other documents connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium chests exceed or weigh bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates :—

1st	Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd	do. do.	,,1 5s.
Children and Servants		,,

Children above 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be

1st	.....	80 lbs.
2nd	.....	50 ,,

Children's Baggage to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED),

धी बांबे बर्मा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at the hour of 12 (noon) for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

To confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th August 1864 :—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up ; and in the like case Regulation 54 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect or such 100 shares in the manner mentio ed in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 ; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place thereof, viz :—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the first witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned, and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, comply ng with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the requisitions on title referred to in the Indenture of 22nd July 1864 as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah, provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz :—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c. ; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following :—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus with Patent Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps for Water Casks, Sand Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new ; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogeneous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c., with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

		Feet.
Length over all	... ...	... 207 0
Do. on 1-6" water line	... ...	... 199 0
Beam...	... ...	... 36 0
Depth	... ...	... 4 6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers ; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required ; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the Donkey winch and for working the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel) ; the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxiliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Kemaaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard,
Kemaaree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

NOTICES.

I HEREBY give Notice, that I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my Crew while in the port of Bombay.

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Master of the Ship *Dreadnought*, of Liverpool lying in Government Dry Dock.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to MONDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19	Invalids.
31	Men in health.
3	Women.
5	Children.
and	
2	European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay 7th Sept. 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 ; TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR :

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED) have taken Offices, *pro tem* at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the Premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited) where the Articles of the Association may be inspected and Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares obtained.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporate pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862," 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 89.*—CAPITAL £2,000,000, OR 20,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—(*With Power to increase*).

FIRST ISSUE 100,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Share will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)

SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.

SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank.

ADAM SCHOLES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ph. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.

CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY EDWARD J. CHAD, K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq.

MEER GOOLAM BAIG, Esq., House of Nawab, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.
The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.
The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.
Messrs. SHEPPARD and ILIFF, 38, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.
Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.
To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.
CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.
38, Moorgate Street, London.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of its capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial *operations*, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental Insurances, particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions, as *Marine, Fire,* and *Life*. These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprise, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reservedin the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Corporation will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation :—

Name of Company.	When Established.	Amount paid per share.	Market Val e.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	58 8 4	230
Bombay Bank.		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India.	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	60 0 0	140
Royal Bank of India	1863.	17 10 0	33 19 0	94
General Credit Company	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society.	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Alliance Fire and Life	1808.	5 10 0	13 10 0	109
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine Life and Fire	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ——shares and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required ; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gentlemen,

Usual Signature

Name in full

Residence

Profession or Business

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AN ENGLISH MILCH COW., not exceeding price, &c., to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, Fort.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, well connected, seeks Post confidential engagement as Manager, Secretary, Agent, or in any other position of the kind. He is possessed of general business experience and can produce the highest testimony for perseverance, energy, and integrity. Address to "A. B." Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co., wish to express their deep sense of gratitude to the European and Native Gentlemen who so liberally subscribed to the Widows and Children of the late Captains WILLIAMS and PENRICE, of the *Sultana* and *Agincourt*, that they were enabled to remit over £300 to the former, and nearly £400 to the latter.

Bombay, 9th September 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 3 P. M.:—

H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) hereby give notice that they have taken a temporary Office at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, (lately occupied by the Financial Association) for the registration of Transfers, and ordinary business.

THOMAS PROND, Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1864.

NOTICE.—THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.) No applications for Shares in the above Company will be received from Bombay after TUESDAY, the 13th, or from up-Country after THURSDAY, the 15th September.

A. McEWEN.

Bank, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 9th September 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 75 per Share having been made, Interest at the rate of 12 per centum per annum will, until further order of the Directors, be charged upon all Calls which shall not have been paid on or before the 20th day of September, instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's Premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 10th September 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th September 1864, at 3.0 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect three new Directors.

3rd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the subject of an increase of the Directors' allowance.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 11th September 1864, the following Trains will be run between Bombay and Mahim, calling at Byculla and Dadar Stations.

Down Trains.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bombay.....Dep.	7-15	8-45	2-30	4-45	7- 0
Mahim.....Arrl.	7-50	9-22	3-10	5-15	7-55

Up Trains.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Mahim.....Dep.	8-20	10- 0	3-45	7-15	8-30
Bombay.....Arrl.	8-55	10-32	4-20	7-45	9- 0

ED W. KEILY, JR., for Acting General Manager.

Genl. Manager's Office, Bombay 9th Sept. 1864.

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S COMMISSION ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., removed from No. 19, Medow Street to No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullamon's, Fort.

Just landed, *ex City of Foochow*, a very handsome and neat new double-seated Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts; one ditto, to match the above, with double Windows; all round, Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, expressly built for Indian climate by a well-known maker of Glasgow; an excellent four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Sliding Glass Fronts, Lamps, and Shafts; a very handsome and light new Office Shigram, with Lamps and Shafts. Also, a few sets of rich and highly-finished Silver-mounted Single and Double Harness. To be seen at the rooms of DOSSABHOY EDULJEE.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong, per P. & O. Co's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Huggissen*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 9th ..... 10h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ..... 9h. 36m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 33m. A. M.	5 43	6 6	5 49	6 32
Sun.	11	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 4	6 16	6 58
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 7h. 19m. P. M.	5 43	6 4	7 37	8 19
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 10.14. A.M.	5 43	6 3	8 40	9 18
Wed.	14	Holy Cross.	5 44	6 2	9 30	9 58
Thur.	15	Mars rises at 10. 21. P. M.	5 49	6 1	10 18	10 41
Fri.	16	Mars sets at 11. 25. A. M.	5 49	6 22	11 3	11 26

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sep. 9th.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 3
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Aug. 31
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 3	LONDON	Aug. 3
AMRITSAR	Aug. 29	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Sept. 3
BANGALORE	Sept. 2	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 7	MEERUT	Sept. 2
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 3
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 20
DELHI	Sept. 3	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 4	SUEZ	Aug. 12
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

AUTHENTIC information has reached us that the submarine cable laid by the Telegraph to India Company is broken in two places; one fracture being in the section between Kurrachee and Guadel, and the other in the section between Guadel and Mussendom. The *Amherwitch* is, however, ready with materials on board to splice the broken ends together as soon as the monsoon is fairly over. Throughout the length of the Persian Gulf, from Mussendom to Bushire and from Bushire to Fao and Bussorah, the cable is in perfect working order. The land line from Bushire to Shiraz is finished and open for the transmission of messages, and it is expected that before many weeks are over the whole length of the Persian land line will be completed, and communication by telegraph established between Bushire and Bagdad, through Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran. Should the cable be by that time restored to sound condition, there will remain no break in the long line from Bombay to London. But our hopes of obtaining intelligence from England in two or three days' time by this *route* have been so often disappointed, that we hesitate to accept without reservation the confident assurances offered that the successful conclusion of the great enterprize of connecting India with England by telegraph is now at last very near at hand. Perseverance will certainly in the end secure success; but our brief experience of the working of the cable has already shown that the Government would do wrong to trust to it entirely, and that they ought to have an alternative line, by land, if they wish to prevent frequent interruptions of communication. The Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, and Syria must become the principal, because the most direct, highway of commerce between Europe and the East, more particularly if a maritime war render the Mediterranean trade insecure; and the political importance to a nation possessing a vast Indian Empire, from which it may be cut off at any moment by an accident of war while it relies only on the exposed line of the Isthmus of Suez, can hardly be exaggerated. So fully persuaded are we of the necessity, in the interests of both England and India, of opening out a new channel of communication between the two countries, that we think the English Government would be justified in giving a very liberal subsidy to any Company that undertook the work of constructing a railway connecting the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean. A really good steamer ought to make the run from Kurrachee to the head of the Gulf in three days and a half; and a railway thence to the nearest point on the Mediterranean coast, say Beyrout, is a possible enterprize. The journey from Kurrachee to the Mediterranean would thus occupy only 5½ days, whereas the distance from Bombay to Alexandria cannot now be traversed in less time than 14 or 15 days.

There are, no doubt, obstacles to be overcome; the chief of which, for both the Telegraph and the Railway, is the opposition of the [illegible]. Certainly the Turks themselves throw difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of any great work that will bring Western wealth and energy to aid in recalling to life and prosperity the apathetic population of their decaying provinces. Even now Colonel Patrick Stewart, C. B., is on his way to Constantinople for the purpose of trying to induce the Sultan to revoke an absurd regulation of which the half-independent pashas of Messopotamia highly approve, but which would make intelligible communication by means of the new line of telegraph simply impossible,—that every message must be translated from English into Turkish when it enters, to be re-translated when it leaves, the Sultan's Dominions. English influence can, however, effect great things at Constantinople, and the mission of Colonel Stewart will probably be successful in overcoming the resistance of the conservative party among the Turks, and obtaining for the English Government permission to place its own clerks at the various telegraphic stations for the purpose of forwarding messages in such a form as will at least enable those persons to whom they are addressed to guess what may be their possible meaning. But the Arabs are worse than the Turks, for there is no hope of making them listen to reason. We would ask, then, Has not the time come for the English Government to consider whether the ignorant opposition of the Arabs to the construction of railways and telegraph throughs their territory is to goon for ever? Is civilization to stand forever aghast before a few lawless tribes? Is an Arab waste to sever for ever the East and the West? It is only by the strong hand that these Arab Barbarians can be controlled; superior physical power is the only argument that can convince them of the right divine of civilized nations to make their influence supreme throughout the world. England, therefore, is bound, in justice to her own interests, to resort to arms, if these be found necessary, to compel the Arabs to acquiesce in the completion of the enterprizes necessary to improve her means of communication with India. We say this frankly, with the knowledge that the doctrine we preach will be fiercely criticized by enthusiastic advocates of the rights of men and savages. The Arabs are a romantic and interesting people, and no one is likely to wish to bring them into subjection to a foreign Government, or to deprive them of the privilege of roaming free to the end of time across the deserts which they claim as their home. But when these Barbarians forbid civilized human beings to travel through those deserts in a way suited to modern tastes, they assume a power which no people has a right to arrogate to itself. Every nation, however free, has duties to perform, not only to itself but to humanity: and, when we remember how fierce was the outburst of population indignation in England against the Duke of Buccleuch, when that nobleman opposed the progress of the great public work of embanking the Thames because he did not wish a public roadway to be carried through his private property, we cannot but be surprised at the delicacy of politicians, who, out of respect for the privileges of the free and independent Arabs, would defer the completion of those means of speedy inter-communication between different countries which form one of the most powerful civilizing agents yet known amongst men. Private rights and national rights are worthy of all respect; but they must be subject to the higher law which has made this habitable globe the property of the whole human race; and it is the duty and the mission of great nations, like France and England, to use their superior strength and intelligence for the purpose of bringing the natives of the earth together in civilized communion. Thus, for instance, France did good service to humanity last year by conquering Mexico and replacing disorder by order, anarchy by settled government, in that hitherto distracted country; and one of England's chief titles to the admiration of posterity is the spirit of enterprize which has led to the planting of noble English Colonies in all parts of the world. We have no doubt that France, in her turn, would now see without anxiety England following the example she herself set in Mexico, and compelling the wild Arabs to submit to the inevitable law of human progress; for experience has convinced the great nations of Europe, that, in proportion as trade and civilization weave their light but all embracing web, in such proportion does it become impossible for war to break these peaceful meshes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Imperatrice* from China anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Galle.

THE *Englishman*:—"We hear, that great preparation are being made for the Durbar at Lahore, and the Viceroy's Collar of the Star of India, which has been lately kept in the Bank of Bengal, is to be sent up at once."

THE Secretary of State, the *Englishman* understands, has extended the limit of time for the authorities of Bhootan to make their peace up to the 1st of October, and we learn that the Governor General has intimated to the Bhooteas that if they do not comply with the requisitions of the British Government within the extended period, he will carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State at once.

THE same paper says—"We understand that it has been decided that there is no longer any necessity for a separate Thuggee Department in Berar, and that the system in the Hydrabad assigned districts should be assimilated to that of the rest of India. The Thuggee and Dacoitee establishments of Berar are, therefore, to be absorbed in the District Police, the same order has been extended to Mysore, and the ordinary Police are in future to undertake all the duties hitherto carried out by the Dacoitee agency."

THE same journal hears from Darjeeling that "the Lieutenant Governor has received a letter from the Viceroy, stating—with reference to His Honor's suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Government, in case of the Bhootanese refusing to comply with the demands made upon them—that the Viceroy will await the action of the Bhootan Government till the date specified, the 1st of September, and then decide. His Excellency does not negative a suggestion made by the Lieutenant Governor that an allowance should be paid to the Bhootan Government for the Dooars, in case they should be annexed, but reserves the point for future consideration."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"Lahore is to be the scene of one of the greatest Durbars ever held by any Governor General. We are informed from Murree that all the great Chieftains from the Trans-Indus and Trans-Sutledge down to Delhi are to be warned for the great occasion. It is lamentable that a melancholy accident in the early death of Sir Alexander Lawrence should have thrown a gloom again over Viceregal circles; but duty is duty, and the Viceroy is the last to yield to private sentiments when his path is before him for the public good. And good it will be. It is highly essential that a fourth year should not elapse without the Viceroy showing himself to the peoples of India. As there will be some twenty or thirty thousand armed followers, we suppose a very efficient escort will be in attendance; in fact a very large brigade under the command of General Cunningham."

THE *Friend of India* understands that the Bengal dooars on the Bhootan frontier are to be annexed but no invasion of the country or attack upon the capital will be attempted. "We shall thus hold the passes, and seize the forts along the new frontier line, as a material guarantee for the good behaviour of the Bhootanese. We have probably heard the last of treaties with these people, and as they have taken the pains to reveal to us their true character, they cannot complain if they receive the treatment which their conduct alone entitles them to expect."

THE same journal believes that Sir Charles Wood has entered into a compact that the present Viceroy shall be authorized to spend six months of every year in the hills while he is in India. "It is not intended, however, to build a government house or public offices, either at Simla or elsewhere. The houses at present occupied by the government will be rented for the season of 1865."

THE same paper says that it is in contemplation to make a fourth diocese, to include the Punjab and Scinde, and there are various changes pending in the re-organization of the ecclesiastical establishment.

THE same :—"The Hon. Mr. Grey returns to England at the end of this year, and Mr. Gust will probably enter the Legislative Council."

THE same :—"The nine insubordinates of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, who in April last incited about one hundred men of their commanding officer's body, and proceed to the Major General Commanding the division at Peshawur for the purpose of making complaints, have been tried by a European General Court Martial. They have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, sentences have been with hard labour. The approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief."

THE same :—"A correspondent makes a complaint which may appear unnecessary and frivolous to the class especially concerned; but we are convinced that the great body of the public will heartily endorse it. It is against long sermons. There is nothing new in this, for even in England it is a common cry that preachers never know when to leave off. Here in India there are more substantial grounds for complaint. In an atmosphere in which life is only just possible, it is too much to expect that an audience can keep their attention fixed for a great length of time on any subject whatever. Our correspondent says that last Sunday he heard a sermon which it took fifty minutes to deliver. The day was excessively hot and oppressive—and aggravated type of the worst days of the rains. The preacher must have been a man of astonishing bodily vigour and energy, or he could never have spoken for fifty minutes without exhausting his own powers. It is very obvious that his congregation could not all have been so robust, and it is really not common Christian charity to lay so great a stress upon a number of persons who are jaded by the long and trying hot season of lower Bengal. We are now in a bad month, and it is not too much to ask that our churches should not be turned into places of torture. Sunday should properly be a day of rest, whereas many of our preachers inflict upon their hearers the greatest fatigue they encounter during the whole week. Ministers may think that this is a very perverse complaint, but they may thoroughly depend upon it as a fact that if they *will* keep their hearers nearly an hour, they will do more harm than good—rendering every one impatient and out of humour, and destroying the spirit they are anxious to produce. Mankind are influenced primarily through the medium of sense, and in this country it is not always possible to fight against drowsiness, lassitude, and similar infirmities of our nature. In pity, therefore, let our preachers tie a bit of black tape round their long sermons and put them away till the cold weather. Then they will be more seasonable—but for some weeks to come the preacher cannot do better than remember the advice which is conveyed in our correspondent's homely words—*Cut it short.*"

THE *Indian Daily News* understands that a Special Committee is now sitting to decide on the best site for a British Cantonment at or near Morar. Colonel Meade, of Indore, is one of the Committee.

THE same journal says:—"The Acclimatisation Society of Australia have, if their agent here correctly represents their wishes and intentions, some very curious ideas as regards the animals from other countries which they would desire to import into, and naturalise in, their own. A consignment of Indian produce is about to be sent down to the Society from Calcutta, including nine deers, five hundred minas, five thousand sparrows, two boa constrictors, and two alligators. We can understand the deer and the birds; but why the Australian Acclimatisation Society should be desirous of introducing such vile beasts as serpents and alligators into the country we cannot imagine, unless they are intended, as most probably is the case, for incarceration in a zoological garden. The sparrow has already been successfully introduced into Australia from England; and the increase of this much undervalued bird has been attended with the most beneficial results as regards the destruction of insects, which, as is well known, have hitherto proved so injurious to the crops and vegetation in Australia. That the mina exercises a similar power of utility, or that its presence is in any way beneficial, we were not aware; but from the fact of the Australian Society sending for such a large number of these birds, it is obvious that their presence at large and increase in the country are desired. It is to be hoped that the Australian Society will be able to manage these birds and beasts as they desire; for the escape of the alligators and boa constrictors, and their presence in the rivers and forests of Australia, would be rather a serious matter, and would, we should think, subject the spirited importers to a severe responsibility in the case of people eaten by these denizens of the flood and jungle."

TRIP FROM LIVERPOOL TO ST. LOUIS, NORTH AMERICA, AND BACK TO DUBLIN, AND THENCE TO BOMBAY.

THE following extract from a memorandum of a trip from Liverpool to West of the Mississippi, in North America, made by a gentleman now in India, will prove interesting to many of our readers, as it shows from actual experience the certainty with which a tour could be made over American Railways, which are so generally condemned by our Engineers. It also shows the great benefit of cattle-guards on engines. We may add that during the entire trip of over 3,000 miles, not one connection was lost; nor did any delay occur:—

On Saturday, July 16th, 1859, I took my passage per the Cunard steamer *Europa* (the same in which I crossed the Atlantic ten years previously,—1849) for Boston. We started from the Mersey at 12 o'clock noon, had a pleasant passage, and arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning the 27th July, at four o'clock. Got through the Custom House with some little trouble, consequent on having certain dresses &c., without the accompaniment of a wife. Took breakfast at the "Tremont" House (an hotel I may add capable of accommodating over four hundred guests), and started for New York per express train via New Haven at 8 A. M., a distance of over two hundred and fifty miles. The carriages on this line were on a new and improved principle so far as the ventilation was concerned, all of the windows being fixed in their places and the air admitted through a bell-mouth at the top of the carriages, passing in summer through iced water and in winter through a heating apparatus. When I passed over the line the thermometer must have stood at 90° in the shade, yet the atmosphere in the carriages while in motion could not have exceeded that of 70°. We arrived in New York in the afternoon, passed through the city in a railway carriage drawn by horses and started for Philadelphia the same evening; arrived at the latter city at 9 P. M., a further distance of ninety-nine miles, where I remained for the night. Next morning (Thursday) proceeded to Baltimore, ninety-three miles, where I remained during the day, having business to attend to. At 5 P. M., same day, started for Wheeling, Virginia, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, a distance of three hundred and eighty miles, crossing the Alleghanny Mountains. The grades on this line are perhaps the heaviest in the United States. The incline near the summit being sixteen miles in length of one hundred and sixteen feet to the mile, equal to a slope of of one in forty-five. The curves also are sharp, the minimum being only eight hundred feet radius. The engines used on the mountain district, are of a peculiar pattern, weighing thirty tons with fuel, resting on eight driving wheels, connected, of three feet six inches diameter. As we were necessarily travelling all night I went into the sleeping carriage, which was very well adapted for the purpose: during the day the seats present but little difference from the ordinary American first-class carriage, but at night, by an arrangement on the sides of the carriage, above the seats, a set of births are formed capable of accommodating sixty passengers. Each birth was furnished with a clean leather mattrass and thick rug quite sufficient for every purpose of comfort. I may add that the Superintendent of the line informed me that the Patentee had placed the carriage on the roadat his own expense, being allowed to charge to those passengers who preferred using it two shillings for the journey. I need scarcely add that it was a paying "institution" as there was a rush for places. We arrived at Wheeling at 9 A. M. next morning, where we breakfasted and crossed the Ohio river in a steam-boat: proceeded to Zanesville, Ohio, a distance of seventy-eight miles: here I remained three days on business combined with pleasure. This is a flourishing town of ten thousand inhabitants, and presents a striking contrast to the badly built and worse kept up towns that you meet with of the same size in older countries, the houses generally of three and four stories, streets lighted with gas, and the town thoroughly supplied with water, having iron, glass, cotton, and flour mills. It is beautifully situated at the junction of two rivers which have been made navigable by incoal troducing dams and short canals. Bituminous coal is here found in large quantities, situated generally in high positions, which makes the mining a matter of small cost;—the market value being only six shillings a ton. The secret of the prosperity of this town may be found in the one word—Education; there being four public schools, capable of holding sixteen hundred children, kept up. Started again, on Sunday afternoon, the 31st of July, for St. Louis, passing over the Zanesville, Ohio, Columbia, and Cincinatti, and Ohio and Mississippi Railways. The latter line runs from the Ohio river to that of the Mississippi, having the city of St. Louis at its western terminus, a distance of six hundred miles: this line is of six feet guage, the carriages consequently being wide and airy. Here, again, I had a sleeping carriage of a different construction from that of the B. and O. Railway, giving greater width and height in consequence of the increased guage. The road was in good order but required ballasting, which had to be carried for a long distance; the entire road running through a rich prairie, where thousands of head of cattle were feeding. To an Englishman the lack of stat[illegible] a new feature. The forme[illegible] more than wooden huts. [illegible] sence of fencing is fully [illegible] engine in this country [illegible] cattle-guards, which on str[illegible] it off the track while run[illegible] to Zanesville we had a prac[illegible] this by running into a he[illegible] which were over fourteen [illegible] bolted up the line while [illegible] level crossing; we killed a[illegible] of them without in any w[illegible] We arrived at St. Louis on[illegible] having passed over a dista[illegible] five hundred and three mile[illegible] was very much pleased and [illegible] city of St. Louis. It is bui[illegible] regularly laid out in squares, [illegible] built houses and public [illegible] population of over one hundr[illegible] sand inhabitants. Along th[illegible] paved with stone), extending fo[illegible] along the front of the city, [illegible] steamboats of from two hundr[illegible] tons burthen. I started from t[illegible] evening (Tuesday) per steamer [illegible] bal, a distance of about one h[illegible] miles up the river, at the smal[illegible] lings, including three meals on[illegible] are built to draw from eight[illegible] feet of water, being little more [illegible] scows with sharp bows. Th[illegible] carrying freight, the boiler [illegible] saloon and cabin being on an u[illegible] ed on light posts. The saloo[illegible] length of the vessel, and [illegible] decorated in gold and white, p[illegible] and light effect. The cabir[illegible] on either side. The engines [illegible] pressure principle, on account [illegible] small amount of room required, [illegible] on each side of the vessel on the [illegible] cylinders being of small diameter a[illegible] working independently of each [illegible] this arrangement the steamer c[illegible] on almost a point, a decided [illegible] river vessels of such great lenth a[illegible] Missis-sippi steam-boats. Arriving at Hannibal I took the railway again to Palmyra, being a distance of only ten miles, being my Western destination, where I remained for two days. In returning I determined to come back by a different route and consequently instead of going to St. Louis landed at a new and flourishing town called Alton, about twenty miles north of St. Louis, from whence I came directly through to New York, a distance of over one thousand two hundred and fifty-three miles in a little over sixty hours, arriving at New York on Monday evening, the August, where I remained that night, as pretty well knocked up by three days nights in a railway train. By the r[illegible] returned to New York I came over [illegible] ent Railway Companies' lines, all [illegible] senger trains connect by using [illegible] stations in common, with the [illegible] large cities of Baltimore, Phil[illegible] York, where the through pass[illegible] ed through the city in a car[illegible] tioned, drawn by horses. I proceeded to Boston, [illegible] evening, having ac[illegible] three thousand and [illegible] three miles in fo[illegible] seven days and [illegible] over the line[illegible] nies going [illegible] panies co[illegible] gle conn[illegible] This, [illegible] gener[illegible] way[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

TELEGRAPHIC.

Rangoon.—Cholera has been further falling off of late in the Central Provinces, and the Commissary General has been ordered to furnish an [illegible] from his department to su- [illegible] Rangoon, *Sept.* 1.

We are very sorry to announce the death of Lieut. Col. Turnbull, who has been so long in charge of the Canals in the North-West. Indefatigable [illegible] knowledge of his work made Colonel [illegible] the very best selection in the service. [illegible], his excellent temper and *bonhommie* [illegible] him respected by all who had the pleasure of [illegible] Colonel Turnbull is, in fact, a serious loss. We understand the immediate cause of his death was jungle fever, caught whilst out surveying, in this worst of weather for such operations.—*Id.*

We noticed a short time past that some correspondence had taken place between the Chief Commissioner of Oude and the Officer Commanding the forces, as to whether Military Officers were to be exempt from the Octroi Tax in Lucknow. The matter was referred to the Viceroy, who has replied that it is for the officers to choose whether they will pay a Chowkeydaree Tax or an Octroi duty, which will fall comparatively lighter. His Excellency has also instructed the Chief Commissioner to consult with the General on the subject, and should the General after consultation with his Officers, prefer the Octroi, steps are to be taken to secure for the officers of Cantonments a proper representation in the Municipal Committee.—*Id.*

Some question of convenience on the subject of the time of closing the Indian accounts has arisen in England. Parliament complains of the Secretary's Budget being only produced towards the end of the Session, and many suggestions have been made for an alteration, all betraying great ignorance of the necessities and customs of India. *An Indian Civilian* writes a letter to the *Times*, and from his experience proposes the cultivator's Fusleo year from July to July, a suggestion, which, to a considerable extent, meets the difficulty. At all events, it is the suggestion of one who knows something of his subject, but it is incomplete, for though it does include the whole income of the year, it does not give full time for the rents to be completely collected, and there are some other obvious objections. Why, then, should we not learn from the Natives of India the most convenient date for closing the year's financial accounts which also happens to meet the wishes of Parliament? The Natives of India close all their accounts at the Dewara, at the Doorga Poojah of the Bengalees, and this is near enough to the English 31st of October to make that date the best in India on which to close the accounts of the financial year. If any change is to be made, we recommend our suggestion to the attention of the authorities. The Government rent of the year commences in November in most provinces. The first rent day is the 15th of November, so that the 31st of October is, to all intents and purposes, the most convenient date, and the most consonant with the customs of the Native for closing the accounts of the financial year.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The back of the hot weather may now be fairly said to be broken, and though we ought not to whistle until we are out of the wood, yet it would appear as if we had actually tided over the cholera season.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 3.

It was with much regret we recorded the melancholy death of Sir Alexander Lawrence. The young gentleman was, it appears, travelling up north by the Hindoostan and Thibet Trunk Road, with his uncle, Colonel Lawrence, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. They made ten or twelve marches in safety and reached Torahon, the summer residence of the Raja of Bussahir, on Friday, the 26th instant. On Saturday morning they started on horse back for the next bungalow at Tarunda. About four miles on the road they had to cross a bridge which girdled an almost perpendicular cliff; on nearing this spot, Sir Alexander's horse being somewhat restive, he passed his uncle to the front, on riding over the bridge rather hurriedly a large cross-beam gave way, and both rider and horse were precipitated violently down about three hundred feet of khud, and of course killed on the spot.

This shocking and terrible accident happened about one hundred and twenty miles from Simla. The corpse was brought into the station on Monday morning, and buried on the evening of the same day. The funeral was attended by the Viceroy and his Staff; the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff; the Members of Council; Sir [illegible] and all the [illegible] residents of the place. The procession left Government House at 5 P.M. The chief mourners followed the bier on foot the whole way; at the gate of the cemetery the bier was rested and borne thence to the grave by the Personal Staff of the Governor-General. The funeral service was read by the Rev J. Poynder, and amidst universal tribulation and sorrow the remains of Sir Alexander Lawrence were lowered into their last resting place. Thus, snatched away as he was in the midst of life and youth and universally beloved, a melancholy gloom will overshadow Simla for the rest of the season. He has left behind him a young widow and a child to mourn his loss. Poor as the consolation may be, we feel assured Lady Lawrence will have the warmest and deepest sympathy of the community in her sad bereavement.—*Id.*

PUNJAB.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. J. Hinder, of the Punjab Railway Telegraph Department, went out to shoot game about 20 miles from Mooltan, when he had the misfortune to kill a cooly by accident. According to his own account—which we have no doubt is substantially correct as it is borne out by other evidence—he had just loaded and capped his gun, and was in the act of putting down the hammer, when it suddenly slipped from his hold and struck the cap, thus causing the gun to go off, when the charge of small shot entered the right side of a man, till then concealed by a bush a few yards off, and wounded him so severely that he died in a few minutes. The natives in the vicinity were naturally much excited at first, and seemed inclined to ill treat the unhappy homicide, but on the manner in which the deceased met his death being properly explained to them they became satisfied that it was a deplorable accident and not a wilful assault. Mr. Hinder was discharged by the Magistrate with the subsequent approbation of higher authority, and the matter is therefore finally disposed of.

We sympathise with Mr. Hinder who must necessarily feel deep grief at having taken away the life of a fellow creature, and although he proposes (we understand) to make a pecuniary allowance, according to his means, to the deceased's family, yet nothing he can do will be a sufficient recompence for the misery he has inflicted upon the widow and orphans.

It is well known that accidents of this nature are by no means rare in India, in fact we constantly read of natives being accidentally shot by young fellows out on a spree, who have no experience of firearms, and who blaze away at any thing they see, crows, kites, or pariah dogs, with the greatest recklessness, so that occasionally bagging a native, is by no means an uncommon event.—*Lahore Chronicle. Aug.* 31.

AFGHANISTAN.

Not many months ago, a writer in *Blackwood* took it upon him to lecture the Indian Government on its recognition of Sher Ali Khan, as Ameer of Kabul, doubtless thinking that these things are better managed at the British Embassy of Teheran. It was even alleged that the policy adopted was the result of panic, there being in the mind of the writer, apparently, obvious reasons for another course of action. Certainly there was nothing deep or Machiavelisan in the line taken by the Indian authorities. Bluntwitted and undiplomatic they simply acknowledged as Ameer, the *de-facto* ruler, the son preferred by his father, Dost Mahomed Khan, while yet alive: the long designated heir apparent entered upon quiet possession on the throne. It is true that subsequent events might have rendered his reign short, but they could not alter his claims or much lessen their title to recognition by his friendly neighbours, and, as it has happened, have had neither tendency. We cannot therefore compliment the *Blackwood* politician on the length even of his somewhat oblique prevision and when he next [illegible] casting horoscopes for the people of Central Asia, we hope he will bear in mind the wholesome, though unpalatable lesson, that others, though South of the Hindoo Koosh, see as well, perhaps better, than he.

But the state of affairs in Afghanistan during the winter of 1863, might have misled a clearer thinker. The position of the new Amir, threatened at once from Kooram, Kandahar, and Toorkistan, was really perilous. Personally without popularity, and destitute of the divine right of primogeniture, he was opposed by his elder brother Afzul, supported by a strong and disciplined force, and by the abler though less respectable, Azim, whilst he was far from being assured of the neutrality of Mohamed Amin and Mohamed Sharif. Acting however with confidence and energy, he has forced Azim into exile in British territory, and has humbled Afzul Khan most effectually. It remains to be seen how he will now deal with the Kandahar Sirdars.

His son, Mahomed Yekub Khan, appears to be tranquilly established at Herat. The independence of that principality has vanished like a dream, as it was, of the foreign office. The Afghan monarchy has not, presented so compact and homogeneous an aspect since the early reign of Shah Shujah-ul-mulk. Appearances are deceitful, especially those political, more so those of Eastern States, but above all those of Afghan dynasties. We leave prophecies to *Blackwood*. Kandahar may yet be a thorn in Shir Ali's side. The Persian Elchi may yet persuade him to read the Khutba in the name of the Shah, wear a lamb-skin cap, alienate the Sunnis and the English. We should be sorry to go bail that he may not become intoxicated with success or enervated by pleasure, cut off by disease, or cut up by assassins. Of all mortals the Amir-ul-mominin, resident at Kabul, is most liable to death and disaster. The vision is but for a time; the strut on this hazardous stage for an hour only. But allowing for all vicissitudes, there does seem a reasonable chance of the Amir being quietly seated on his Musnud for some months to come, and it is at least certain that the sun of his *iqbal* has in great measure dispersed the clouds north and south, and so far justified the ways of the Indian Government towards him.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug ust* 31.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUBLICATION OF STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PAPER ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta, 12th August 1864,

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—With reference to the statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce were glad to find published in the "Gazette" of 9th ultimo, I am desired to request you will be so good as to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the Committee's suggestion, that it would be extremely useful to those who are interested in the negotiation of Government Securities, if the Accountant General were authorised to publish, in the same form as the statement already noticed, the amount of paper enfaced for interest in London advised by cash mail from Calcutta, and of the amount of paper removed from the London Register for re-transfer to the India Registers as advised by each mail from London.—I have, &c.,

H. W. I. WOOD, *Secretary.*

No. 2045.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your Secretary's letter of the 12th August 1864, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Accountant General to the Government of India to publish in the *Gazette of India* particulars of the Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of interest in London as advised by each Mail from Calcutta, and of the amount of paper removed from the London Registers for re-transfer to the India Registers as advised by each Mail from London in the same detail as that given in the statement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 9th July.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 23rd August 1864.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing correspondence be sent to the Accountant General to the Government of India for the purpose indicated above.

THE DEATH OF SIR A. LAWRENCE.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle.*)

It is with deep distress we announce the premature death of Sir Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence, Bart. recently Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K. C. B. and nephew of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

Sir Alexander was riding over a bridge connecting two precipices on the Thibet road out of Simla, when it suddenly gave way under the weight of himself and horse, and death resulted instantaneously. The deceased, who was only 26 years of age, has left a young widow and infant daughter to mourn his loss. He was much beloved for his own personal merits and amiability of disposition, as well as for his honored father's sake, by numerous friends in the Punjab and elsewhere, who looked forward to his adding to the great honors which elder members of the family have earned by good service to the State.

After the above was in type, we received a letter dated Simla, 29th instant, relating particulars of accident.

A sad accident has happened here which will [illegible] over the rest of the season. Colonel Richard Lawrence and his nephew Sir Alexander, were going out into the interior. They were on the march from Serahun to Torunda. Serahun is the last bungalow on Briggs' old line, and where the new mule road commences, though a short cut has also been made with Kotegbur and Rampoor. The pioneers (23rd N. I.) were at work on this piece last year, but a portion of it was completed by Nightingale the year before, Sir A. Lawrence was riding about 100 yards ahead of Dick, when in crossing one of the wooden bridges, it gave way altogether, and he fell with his horse to the bottom of the khud. The horse was killed and Sir. A. fell on his head and died instantly. This happened last Friday the 26th. The body was brought into Simla this morning by Dick. It was fortunate for Dick that he was not riding ahead or the same fate must have befallen him. Nothing is known for certain as yet as to the cause of the bridge, a viaduct, giving way, as all the bridges both last year, and the year before, were very strongly and substantially built, and ever since have borne a continued traffic of heavily laden mules. The Superintending Engineer, Col. Hutchinson, has only very recently returned from an inspection of this very road. The cause of the accident is supposed to be that all these bridges have been built one or two years ago, and from that time to this, the work has been passed forward, without ever turning back at the beginning or end of each season to see if all remained in good order—another possible cause is that these bridges, being chiefly balconies, strutted out from a vertical ledge of rock on iron stanchions to save time in blasting, the villagers or others may have tor the sake of the iron, removed some of these iron struts, leaving the plankin: to hold together simply by lateral pressure, making it almost certain death for the next heavy load that crossed. This is of course only a supposition, but is not quite improbable, as last year, on this very march from Serahun to Torunda, a long viaduct was set fire to, and it was believed to have been done by the villagers for the sake of the iron."

CROPS AND PRICES IN THE PUNJAB.

(*From the Sialkot, Sept.* 3.)

The return of rain fall in the Punjab for the month of June last contains numerous complaints of want of rain. There is a scarcity of water in the following districts, viz:—Delhi, Gorgoan, Kurnaul, Rohtuk, Sirsa, Jullundur, Hoshiarpoor, Umritsur, Jhelum, Shahpoor, Googaria, and Bunnoo Excess of rain, or injury from unseasonable downpours, is complained of in Simla, Sealkote, and Huzara. Water is plentiful in Moozuffurguth, and no want of it is felt in Kohat where the extent of land under cultivation is said to be unprecedented—a pleasing fact to learn, for it shows that the border tribes are taking to agricultural pursuits rapidly. In Lahore, though the rain did some damage to the grain, it benefitted the cotton and khurrif crops very much. The prospects of the season are reported good only in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Goojranwalla, Mooltan, Bunnoo and Kohat. The locusts visited Delhi, Kurnaul, Hissar, Sirsa, and Dera Ghazee Khan but did very little injury. The price of grain was rising in Rohtuk and Umritsur. The prospects of the khurrif crops are, therefore, anything but encouraging; but as these crops consist of the inferior cereals only, we are not surprised to find that the prices of wheat, barley and gram are very low compared with what they are here, and we see no reason why some of our European firms do not bring down large supplies and make handsome profits and yet undersell native dealers. As the paper before us is an official document and may not be generally accessible to the mercantile community, we extract from it for the information of our merchants the following rates per Rupee prevailing in those districts of the Punjab which possess water or other easy means of communication with Kurrachee—

Districts	*Wheat* 1st sorts		*Ditto* 2nd sorts		*Barley*		*Gram*	
	s.	*c.*	*s.*	*c.*	*Mds.*	*s. c.*	*Mds.*	*s. c.*
Lahore.....	31	4	31	12	1	20 0	1	4 0
Ferozepore.	36	0	37	8	1	0 0	1	20 0
Goordaspore	38	0	40	3	1	20 13	1	1 1
Jhelum.....	35	0	36	0	1	15 0	0	34 0
Goojrat.....	35	0	36	0	1	29 0	1	1 8
Moolan	18	0	18	8	0	32 0	0	24 0
Jhung.....	24	6	—	—	1	9 4	0	28 0
Googaira.....27		12	28	12	1	0 0	0	36 0
Dera Ghazee Khan.....	18	10	19	2	0	34 10	0	22 12

It will be seen that, as we approach the frontier of Sind, the prices rise: but it should not be overlooked that Ferozepore presents the best field for investment. With the exception of a few descriptions, produce in that district appears to be much cheaper than anywhere else. *Dhal* which enters so largely in the diet of natives, is cheapest in Hissar where it sells at the rate of 22 seers 2 *chittacks* per Rupee. Cotton rules from one to one and a half seers per Rupee.

THE INFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATION ON VIOLENT CRIME.

(*From the Economist.*)

Upon the whole, and with one necessary reservation, it would seem clear that the effect of civilization is to render violent crime, except when committed by kings, more difficult, more dangerous, and less profitable to the perpetrator, and therefore more rare. Some forms of pecuniary crime are no doubt rendered easier by a complicated civilization, as for instance forgery, which benefits by the photograph; coining, which is simplified and made more profitable by the use of electric batteries; and all forms of swindling effected on the public, and not on individuals. The mere power of advertising, for example, those offers of 60 per cent. for the loan of ten pounds for a week, has enabled a few scoundrels to commit more robberies than the burglars of a great city could effect, the telegraph allows of operations on 'Change which would have struck Dr. Dodd with envy, and it is only in a complicated civilization that fraudulent "promoters" can plunder with any chance of impunity. Sexual crime, too, *probably* increases under civilization, though the fact is not quite certain—the true moral state of a nation in that respect being very seldom recorded. It seems probable, however, that the epidemic of indecent offences, which for the last three months has given the newspaper police report a distinct flavour of Holywell-street, is due in a large degree to the hothouse influences of civilization, of a social order which at points tends to throw the relations of the sexes out of gear. But "order," in the political sense, depends not on the frequency of swindles, or the number of brothels set up, but on the prevalence of violent crime, the comparative impunity or risk of those who take life, or property, or female honour, by an open exertion of force, and on the whole civilization and science seem to press strongly against the murderer, and ravisher, and highway robber. Of all the inventions of late years, only too have given to the violent criminal any perceptible advantage, and that but a very slight and temporary one, the air-gun and the railway The first, though it seems so dangerous a weapon as being almost soundless, has scarcely been employed by ruffians except for agrarian outrage, which is scarcely crime in the statist's sense of the word, and for poaching which, we hardly know why, scarcely shocks the civilized moral sense. The second, no doubt, might have been a real gain to the criminal class A man or woman shut up in a railway compartment with a villain, in a train travelling at express speed, and with no communication with the outer world, is, perhaps, more at his mercy than anywhere else in the world—more, for instance than if locked up in a solitary cell or a moorland hut, for there the victim could not be killed by a mere jerk through the door. The advantage to the criminal is frightful; but then the moment it is extensively used it will cease, for science which has created the danger will also create the remedy Nobody could preserve a horseman on the Great Northern road from a chance encounter with a highwayman, but we can prevent a garotter in a railway from doing his work undisturbed. As soon as the attempts grow frequent, the trains will be patrolled outside and the danger will end. On the other hand, the obstacles which science has thrown in the way of the criminal are exceedingly numerous. He has lost the chance of escape by speed, for Dick Turpin would be outstripped by the locomotive in the first ten miles of his ride, and if he uses the rail, the telegraph still outruns him. The power of disguise is greatly limited by the invention of photographs, while the rapidity of international communication cuts off the best of all the old chances, escape into a foreign land. Above all other disadvantages is the universal diffusion of facts through the cheap press, which has grown up in consequence of all these scientific improvements, and which changes, in some cases within twelve hours, the whole nation into detectives. Instead of evading the police, the perpetrator of an unpopular or striking crime, a murderer, for instance, in England, or Scotland, has to evade the public, which has ten thousand times as many hands and eyes, which is in all places at once, and which, when suspicious is not fettered by very strict legal rules. Franz Muller, for instance, the probable murderer of Mr. Briggs, was discovered entirely through this agency. He had baffled the Police, had passed unsuspected among his acquaintance, had got safely away to sea, and is now on his way to a foreign country, doubtless hugging himself, over the evident impunity of his crime. He had bo[illegible] every opponent except modern civilization; b[illegible] that has worked so resistlessly that, while he [illegible] dreaming of full security on the deck of an emigrant ship, England is full of his name, knows all about his crime, and is setting in motion all the resources of two great Governments to make his capture certain.

THE NEW COLONIAL POLICY.

(*From the Times.*)

We think that we can trace in the tone of both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the guarantee of the Loan to New Zealand symptoms of a transition period—that is, of a change of sentiment—with regard to the relations of the Mother-Country to her Colonies, which those Colonies, and all who concern themselves with their management in this country, will do well to lay to heart. Old watchwords are losing their force, and no new ones are found to replace them. A little while ago such words as "our ancient and faithful ally," "the faith of treaties," "the legitimate influence of England in Europe," "the balance of power," "the encroachments of despotism," or "the excesses of democracy," were quite sufficient to plunge us into war with one-half of Europe. Now we are grown cooler and older, and require, in addition to these time-honoured incentives to slaughter, some proof that our national faith is involved, or our material interests directly and unequivocally compromised, before we plunge the country into war. Just so with the Colonies. In former times—and the tradition is not yet worn out—a Colony had nothing to do but to pick a quarrel with a tribe of neighbouring savages in order to convince us that we were at war, perhaps with people whose name we had never heard of, and of whose existence we were not aware till it was forcibly brought to our notice by a demand for half-a-dozen regiments and a million of money. This may still be said to be the official faith on the subject:—We must defend our Empire; a Colony is a part of our Empire; therefore we must still defend our Colonies, without troubling ourselves to consider whether they or we exercise the powers of government, or are responsible for the policy which involves us in native wars. But, though our officials still hold this faith, proofs are not wanting that much and grievous experience has shaken this belief in the minds of the country. We begin to ask whether we do not do enough if out of the taxation and population of the British Islands we find the men for our own wars and the money for our own expenditure; whether it is reasonable for a country mocked with the style and title of Imperial policy to be called upon to fight the battles of some twenty or thirty communities, having no common link with us except allegiance to the same Sovereign, and ready to resent as the direst insult any attempt on our part to interpose any check upon their powers of legislation and self-government, or to remonstrate against any duty with which they may think fit to burden our commerce or any institution which they may establish at variance with our notion of good government and sound principle.

Lord Granville, in moving the second reading of the Bill for a guarantee of a Loan of a million to New Zealand, spoke by no means as a man satisfied of the goodness of his case. He was very far indeed from taking high ground. He admitted himself to be opposed, as a general principle, to the guarantee of loans to Colonies and justified what was being done purely as an exceptional case. It was impossible, he thinks, though we know not why, to divest ourselves of all responsibility for the commencement of the war, nor was there any very good reason for believing that the colonists had supplied arms to the natives to be used against them and against us. For our own part, we cannot conceive by what process of reasoning this country can be held responsible for a war which is neither commenced in pursuance of our policy nor conducted for our interest, and which, whenever it is concluded, will be concluded by Ministers responsible to an Assembly over which we have no control. No doubt, the immediate occasion of war was the attack and slaughter by the natives of a small division of British troops; but this massacre was in retaliation for a block of land seized from the natives, and was only a savage way of beginning a conflict long before determined on for other and weightier reasons. As regards the sale of arms by the colonists to the natives, we will meet the denial by a statement a little more detailed. In 1857 the New Zealand Ministry pressed the Governor to relax the ordinance which prohibited the sale of ammunition and fire-arms to the aborigines. The Commander-in-Chief officially protested against it, and was supported by the Bishop and at least one friendly chief. The argument in favour of free trade in arms was the desire to put down the smuggling trade and the propriety of letting the profits of the trade come into regular hands. The measure was eminently successful. In the nine months immediately succeeding June, 1857, there were sold to the natives 7,849 lb. of powder and 752 single or double-barrelled guns. The English taxpayer will be pleased to learn that very large profits were realized by these regular traders. Orders for the sale of ammunition were obtained in blank and as a matter of course. The natives and colonists were equally pleased with the traffic, and for many years the Maories have purchased little else, and have formed magazines with a perseverance and foresight which do them no little honour. The colonists also have not only realized large sums by the traffic, but have succeeded in attracting a large commissariat expenditure, since it is quite clear that Great Britain, having undertaken to defend the Colony against the natives, must increase her forces exactly in proportion to the degree in which they are armed to oppose her. The worst of it is that during all this time the Government has had good reason to know that the natives were negotiating war—a war which they have foreseen, prepared, and provoked, leaving to us nothing but the honour of carrying it on and the glory of paying for it.

Lord Malmesbury was of opinion that the Colonies ought to defend themselves, and ought not to rely on the Mother-Country to assist them. The colonists of New Zealand, he thinks, ought to take care of themselves, and not to call on this country for ten or twelve thousand men, thus draining our small army, and staving off the retribution for their mismanagement at our expense. If they had themselves to pay and bleed for their own defence, we should have heard very little of the present difficulties. We cannot, too soon, Lord Malmesbury thinks, persuade the people of Canada that it is impossible for them to obtain Imperial assistance in the way of English troops. This is tolerably plain speaking for a Conservative leader, and shows upon what congenial ground the seed of truth has fallen. Lord Lyveden thinks there is a pretty general concurrence in the principles laid down by Lord Malmesbury, the only difficulty being as to their application. Guaranteeing the Loan is guaranteepeing everything that has been done by the settlers to the natives, and, while the saving is small, the loss in point of principle will be great.

Such is the tenour of the remarks elicited by the discussion on the New Zealand Bill. Many considerations combine to counsel patience under the present infliction. In the first place, it is quite clear that nothing would be more unfair than to charge these events, however calamitous, upon the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has succeeded to an evil inheritance, and cannot be expected, by any efforts he may make, all at once to put matters to rights. Five-and-twenty years of gross mismanagement are not to be corrected in a week, a month, or a year. All we have a right to expect is that measure may be taken to put an end to the present war and to prevent the recurrence of a new one. This will not be effected by merely warning the colonial public against iniquitous dealing with the natives either in the way of purchases of land or sales of arms or ammunition. There is no durable chance for peace until we can contrive to impress upon the Colonies that all future wars will be carried on at their, and not more at our, expense. We must disabuse them ones for all of the notion that we have any peculiar interest in their quarrels with the natives, or that we shall always be ready henceforth, as heretofore, to bribe them into war by the wealth which our expenditure produces, and the security which the presence of our troops affords. Above cannot take from these Democratic Assemblies the power of virtually making war or peace at their pleasure, we must at least endeavour to make their interest in keeping the peace at least as strong as our own. This can only be done, as Lord Malmesbury says, by calling on them to contribute their own blood and their own money, not as accessories and auxiliaries, but as principals in the conflict. If the Colonial Parliament would not be overwhelmed by the responsibility which it undertakes, it must find some means of putting an end to the present struggle, by which one country creates a war which another carries on and reaps the reward in a large increase of territory for battles which it has never fought, and expenses which others have defrayed.

AMERICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, writing from Niagara Falls on the 21st July, says:—

Sanders has left for Washington, with a proposition to this effect:—That if Mr. Lincoln will publish a proclamation of armistice, with a call for a convention of all the States, the South will agree to it, and come into convention. This not succeeding, it is understood to be further [illegible] the Envoys to procure, as alternative, [illegible] the Democracy of ex-President [illegible]cago Convention, for the Pre-

[illegible] correspondence had been pub-[illegible]

Clifton House, Niagara, July 12.

Dear Sir,—I am authorised to say that the Hon Clement Clay, of Alabama; Professor Holcomb, of Virginia; and J. N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.—Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon H. Greeley.

Niagara Falls, July 17.

Gentlemen,—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. That you desire to visit Washington in fulfilment of your mission, and that you further desire that G. N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far correct, I am authorised by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours truly,

H. GREELEY.

To Messrs. C. Clay, Jacob Thomson, J. and B. Holcomb.

Niagara Falls, July 18.

We have the honour to acknowledge your favour of the 17th instant, which would have been answered yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay.

The safe conduct of the President of the United States, has been tendered to us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts.

We have not been accredited to come from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject, and we feel authorised to declare that if the circumstances declared in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full power, would be immediately sent to Washington, with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

C. CLAY.
W. HOLCOMB.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18.

To whom it may concern.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which come by and with an authority that cannot control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms in substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABM. LINCOLN.

Niagara Falls, July 18.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of W. C. Jewett. The statement of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him, by telegraph, and select from his instructions what I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this p.m.; at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

H. GREELEY.

To C. Clay and Charles P. Holcomb.

Niagara Falls, 19th

Gentlemen,—At a late hour last evening, too late for communication with you, I received a despatch informing me that the instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await the arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday, regretting a delay, which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part. H. GREELEY.

To C. C. Clay and J. W. Holcomb.

Clifton House, July 21.

To Hon. H. Greeley.

Sir,—The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb yesterday in your presence by Major Hay, as to the application is your note of the 18th inst. is couched in the following terms:—

"The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst in which you inform Mr. Thomson and ourselves that you were authorised by the President of United States to give us safe conduct, on the hypothesis that we are duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfilment of this mission.—This assertion, to which we gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an expected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorised to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just, honourable, and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition, but that we should be accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had been previously closed against the Confederate States for full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinion, and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by special negotiations. We indeed could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declaration of our Executive and Congress and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnished a sufficient pledge that this considerate manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had therefore no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed, as their deliberations would have been, by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity, which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated? Or if the depletion and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might at least have been infused into its conduct something more of that spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities. Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating regulations in which neither Government would compromise its right or dignity, a document has been presented which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper whichever before emanated from the Constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed to whom it may concern, it precludes negotiations and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace, it returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no protection, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man should have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy. What may be the explanation of the sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations at the moment it was likely to be accepted?" If this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war be the better, we leave for the speculation of those who have means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of the Cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We would not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering to him an indignity dishonouring ourselves and incurring the full merited scorn of our countrymen. Whilst an ardent longing for peace prevails, the people of the Confederate States are rejoiced to learn that there are few, if any, amongst them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honour, and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn to witness its restoration. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorised to entertain them; those who control our armies are the servants of the people not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert the social institutions of foreign States to overthrow her priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to the hopes that peace was possible with this administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eye the last film of such delusion. If there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be required to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the limitless vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosom a resolution may be quickened to reclaim the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilisation of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. CLAY,
J. P. HALCOMB.

The *New York Tribune* of the 23rd says, in reference to the Niagara Falls negotiations, that its editor—

Has been engaged only in endeavouring to bring face to face the antagonists on amicable rather than belligerent attitudes, with a view to the initiative of an earnest effort for peace to be prosecuted at Washington.

The movement has no immediate success.

Another despatch from the Niagara Falls to the *New York Times* says:—

The Commissioners proposed that the negroes freed by the war remain free, and that the negroes at present slaves remain so. The old doctrine of State rights is to be recognised in the reconstruction. Mr. Lincoln, through Mr. Greeley, replied that his terms were to complete the restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, and the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States under conditions which should, while respecting the property and rights of loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interests of slavery. The whole matter was referred back to the two Governments for further consideration.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The following extract from a letter recently received from Captain Churchill, 38th Illinois Regiment, by his friends in England, will be read with interest, as indicating the difficulties which General Sherman has had to overcome in his advance upon Atlanta, and the tactics by which his successes have been accomplished:—

"I have no time to give you Sherman's style of fighting. This whole campaign has been one grand skirmish, with here and there a charge made or received. We have had no such fighting as in the days of Rosencranz. We advance altogether by skirmish lines. Each brigade has its front covered by two regiments deployed as skirmishers, one of which acts as support to the first—then follow our lines of infantry in the usual lines of battle. Our artillery—and we have abundance—is used very freely. As our skirmishers advance so goes the artillery, and it is not an unusual thing to see a battery right upon the skirmish lines. Should a rebel battery open, our artillery is at once massed, and it is soon silenced. We don't hear from their artillery very often. As our lines advance our pioneers be received and considered by the Executive Go- follow, and temporary rifle-pits and breastworks are soon thrown up. The face of the country is extremely rough, and the under growth of brush is as thick as I ever saw. General Hooker says that the Wilderness so much talked of in the operations of the Army of the Potomac don't begin to compare with what we have to contend with here. We have driven the enemy out of three different sets of works. These works have been built by the State of Georgia, under the supervisi on of regular army engineers, and are quite substantial for field works, and I hardly think Sherman's army could be ousted from them. In some places we have had to make two or three advances, building at each advance a set of works, and several times we have pushed our works to within seventy or eighty yards of those of the enemy. . . . . The manner in which this army has been supplied with clothing and provisions certainly exceeds anything heretofore in that line. Every night as we progressed the whistle of the locomotive could be heard in our rear until we reached the burnt bridge over the Etowah River, and this bridge was rebuilt in some six or eight days. The bridge is some 400 feet long and about 75 feet above the water. The cars now run to within one mile of the rear of our left wing."

THE LATEST AMERICANISM.—Headquarters 6th Corps, Eleven Miles North of Richmond, noon, Tuesday, May 31, 1864.—While artillery thunders all along the front, and the line closes hard up against the enemy, while the minutes are hours, for fatal musketry may break out at any moment and open the Battle of Richmond, to kill the time and relieve the terrible suspense that wears on a man more than work or danger, permit me to write a general, gossipy letter, on all sorts of topics—a letter that shall waive "the situation," and deal with things other than "the latest from the front." A 6th Corps staff

"If you do sometimes dose of jesuitic flummery at court balls,
Across the jealous chasm between someone we won't name."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The invasions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that Artificial Teeth can be inserted promptly and painlessly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth in every bearing; and to dissipate all fear of any noxious effect on the mouth.

Decisions of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with utmost care and attention.

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Old Stoppings remodelled at a trifling cost.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	..... 2s. 1¼d.	"
"	3 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
"	On demand	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	} ..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland by Egypt's sight.		..... 1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batavia, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " " 3 "

" " 3 " " 2 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sums at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on the purchase or sale of Government Securities, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 30th August, 1864. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight			per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Deposits.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August, 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs. 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND.—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON. GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the *presentations* of the Head Office, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 4 months' sight		2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
"	do	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Paris 3 months' sight		frs. 2.54 cts.	"
"	do	2.50	"
"	Sight	2.52	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000. On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4 do	
12 ditto	5 do	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWEET, Esq, Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq, Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS GISBORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. BARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Tungmand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COMAJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1¼d.	
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	
Demand	.....	2s. 0d.	
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11¾d.	

For Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 10,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 *months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Coupons.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe on the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of 1 per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NORBERT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
JULIAN FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY KETWELL, Dr. CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUARTE J. HORTA, Esq., Bombay.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
STERIADIN MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEE JEHANGIR.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	... ...	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	"	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "	"	1s.	11¾d. do.
One "	"	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	...	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	...	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable at *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank for 3, 6, or 12 months' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,35,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ..... London. | Branch Office ..... Edinburgh.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KERRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	On demand ...	..... 2s.	do.
Circular Notes ...	... ...	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 5
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	On Demand	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNOGRIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for commission.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVIE, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	... ...	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand	... ...	2s. 0¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, Drafts will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay Sept. 7th 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL—SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRAINE, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 do. 4 do. do.
" 6 do. 5 do. do.
" 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2,00,000.
RESERVE FUND, £1,50,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England, The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHULAMHUSSAIN PUDMJEE, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having currrent accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. [illegible]

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADEENBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOMTEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. On demand ..... at 2s. 0d. "
Do. Scotland } ..... 2s. 0d. "
Do. Ireland }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and through the Continent of Europe Rs. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
" " 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

The interest on the last class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date of certificate.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to the rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter addressed to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 24,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LUMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq. of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
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